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LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—May 8, 1925

EUROPEAN LABOR SPLIT
STEEL CORPORATION POLICY
THE CHALLENGE TO LABOR
WASTE—HERE OR THERE
THE CHERRY TREE

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

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Compton's Quick Lunch, 144 Ellis.
Ever-Good Bakery, Haight & Fillmore.
Foster's Lunches.
Gorman & Bennett, Grove.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfrs., 113 Front.
Gunst, M. A., Cigar Stores.
Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission.
Jenny Wren Stores.
Levi Strauss & Co., Garment Makers.
Majestic Hall, Geary and Fillmore.
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Martinez-Benicia Ferry Co.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Phillips Baking Company.
Players' Club.
Regent Theatre.
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Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.
(Please notify Clarion of any Change.)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Tuesdays, 224 Guerrero.
Auto and Carriage Painters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 200 Guerrero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Thursdays, 236 Van Ness Ave.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Secretary, Chas. Fehl, 636 Ashbury.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.
Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays 109 Jones.
Blacksmith and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Office, room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesday, 177 Capp.
Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brewery Drivers—Meet 2nd Monday, 177 Capp.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 4th Thursday, 177 Capp.
Broom Makers—Meet last Saturday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb Sts.
Casket Workers No. 9—Meet 1st Tuesday, 16th and Valencia.

Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 177 Capp.
Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, California Hall, Turk and Polk.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 580 Eddy.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Draftsmen No. 11—Sec., Ivan Flamm, 261 Octavia St., Apt. 4.
Dredgemen No. 898—Meet 1st and 3rd Sundays, 105 Market.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Electrical Workers 537, Cable Splicers, Labor Temple.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Elevator Constructors and Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.
Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.
Ferryboatmen's Union—Meet every other Wednesday, 59 Clay.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 5 p. m., 2nd at 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 1114 Mission.
Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza, Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Sec., John Coward, R. F. D. 1, Box 137, Colma, Cal. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday, Metropolitan Hall, So. S. F.
Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Labor Council—Meets Fridays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.

Letter Carriers—Sec., Thos. P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.
Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Longshore Lumbermen—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mailers No. 18—Sec., George Wyatt, 3654 19th St. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 218 Fourth St.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders 'Auxiliary'—Meet 1st Friday.
Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 109 Jones.
Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday; Ex. Board, Tuesday, 68 Haight.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Office, 305 Labor Temple.
Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Pavers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.
Photo Engravers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Picture Frame Workers—Sec., W. Wilgus, 461 Andover. Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.
Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—Sec., George Monahan, 3300 16th St.
Poultry Dressers No. 17732—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Trades Union Promotional League, Room 304, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.
Rammermen—Sec., Chas. M. Gillen, 811 Vienna. Meet 2nd Monday.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 150 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 113 Stuart.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.
Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Sec., Emil Link, 389 30th St. Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Tiv Hall, Albion Ave.
Ship Clerks—10 Embarcadero.
Shipwrights No. 759—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Shipyards Laborers—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovel Men No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Frank C. Pine, Newark, Cal.
Stove Mounters No. 62—Sec., Jas. McGinnis, 120 So. 6th St., Richmond, Calif.
Street Carmen, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Theatrical Stage Employees—Office, 68 Haight. Meet 1st Saturday, Labor Temple.
Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Tunnel & Aqueduct Workers No. 45—Sec., James Glambruno, P. O. Box 3, Groveland, Calif.
Typographical No. 21—Office, 525 Market. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Upholsterers No. 23—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth. Meets 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Waiters No. 30—Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m., 2nd and last at 3 p. m., 1171 Market.
Water Workers—Sec., Thos. Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXIV

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1925

No. 14

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European Labor Split

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By William English Walling.

For nearly two years the International Federation of Trade Unions (the Amsterdam International) has devoted its meetings chiefly to one subject, the admission to that international of the Soviets' alleged "labor unions."

These Red "labor unions" were formed by the Bolsheviks after they had violently dissolved every genuine labor union in Russia and imprisoned or exiled their leaders. These alleged unions are a department of the Soviet government, recognized in Soviet decrees as such. They are operated by the so-called Communist "party," i. e., the Soviet dictatorship, without freedom of speech or meeting, without elections unless to accept the Communist ticket under threat of discharge and starvation or hounding or imprisonment by the secret police. There is no right to strike nor any other right of organized labor as recognized in civilized countries. These unions are yellow unions organized by the employers, the Soviet dictators. To show what Russian labor thinks of the Communist party, more than nine-tenths of the workers have refused to join the party in spite of the extraordinary privileges of membership. Membership in the alleged unions is practically compulsory.

* * *

Red labor unions of the exact Moscow type and under Soviet orders are in existence in nearly every country of Europe, so it wasn't necessary for European labor to investigate the alleged Soviet unions on the spot. But European labor did investigate on the spot, and the genuine (non-Red) labor movement of Germany, France, Belgium, Sweden and other continental countries easily satisfied themselves of the facts. The so-called Red unions, they found, are not labor unions at all, but economic organizations formed and directed solely for the revolutionary purposes of the Soviets and the Communist Internationale.

How could there be any disagreement among genuine and international minded labor unions as to using all their powers to fight this anti-labor organization wherever found—and even in Russia to stand for the rights of genuine unions? There could be no such disagreement and there was none—except that the pro-Soviet section of British labor has won the upper hand in the British delegation to the Trade Union International and has been fighting there aggressively for the Soviets. These British representatives regard the differences of the Trade Union International with the Soviet fake labor organizations as of minor consequence, easily to be overcome by conference. Feeling that these Britishers were bringing the Amsterdam International their way, the Soviets have stood their ground, as described in the foregoing, and made no concessions whatever.

How does it happen that Purcell and Bramley and the pro-Soviet wing have succeeded in making Britain the representative of the Soviets in the Trade Union International in spite of militant anti-Communists like Clynes and Thomas? The answer is simple—the vast Soviet-subsidized propaganda in the British unions has had some success, especially their demand for the famous "united front"—i. e., all labor to be in one international organization, with the Soviet (non-labor intellectuals, mind you!) calling the tune.

The Soviets are distinctly not running the British labor movement. They have little direct power. But they are powerful enough indirectly even to upset a decision of the British Trade Union Congress. The last British Congress decided that Communists were to be expelled. The Communists and their friends, such as Purcell, president of the Amsterdam International, got busy and persuaded the executive committee to veto this resolution, although it has no such veto power.

The white-washing delegation sent recently to Russia to report that the Soviets were O. K. had the same origin, two-thirds of its members being pro-Soviet. It reported as expected, but its report was so outrageous, crude and contradictory that it has had no effect outside of England and was at once repudiated by European labor. The delegation admitted its absolute pro-Soviet bias when it called the military force that met it "the first proletarian army of history." That is the whole question. If the Soviets are proletarian, there was no need for investigation. That is just what European labor says the Soviets are not. And that is what the Soviets themselves have said they are not—on countless occasions. They are a dictatorship of the Communist party—which does not pretend to include one-tenth of the Russian proletariat or working class, and even the Communist party is in the hands of a minority—most of the power being lodged in three men, Zinoviev, Kameveff and Stalin, and all of it in the political bureau of seven.

* * *

Yet now the British unions are going to have a special conference, without condition, with the Soviets' red-yellow organizations—though the Amsterdam Trade Union International decided after two years of discussion not to have any meeting with the Soviets' organizations except on the basis of labor unionism as defined by all the nations of Europe. This is clearly a defiance of the Amsterdam International and the only way a split can be avoided is if the the International permits the British-Soviet entente to go ahead as if the Trade Union International had never discussed the question.

Not content with having overthrown the British Labor party government, the Soviets are now determined to separate British labor from the Amsterdam International—or through British influence to gain entrance into that body in order to use it for their usual and well-known purposes.

Of course there is still hope that Clynes and Thomas and the robust common sense of the British labor movement may yet be heard from in opposition to this weird and incredible entente of the wildest, the most futile revolutionary movement in Europe, with a movement which has hitherto been the most solid and promising.

"The man of large wealth can now legally avoid taxes in a variety of ways, but the farmer, with all his property within sight, can avoid nothing. His land and property tax is heavy, it is public and it has to be paid or his home is sold from over his head. He is glad to make a bare living and his problem is of vital importance if permanent prosperity is to be secured for the country." —Representative Frear of Wisconsin, in discussing tax legislation and politics.

STEEL CORPORATION POLICY.

In his recent book on the "Labor Policy of the United States Steel Corporation," Dr. Charles A. Gulick, Jr., instructor of economics in Columbia University, New York City, reaches the conclusion that the corporation deliberately uses its welfare work to combat trade unions.

After declaring that the corporation "refuses" the "legitimate claim of workmen to bargain collectively concerning wages, hours, and conditions of work," Dr. Gulick takes up the concern's housing plan, pension system, and employee stock ownership scheme as typical welfare work used against labor organization.

"Since housing programs furnish ideal weapons for crushing organization campaigns," declares Dr. Gulick, "in localities where a considerable portion of the corporation's employees live in company houses those employees can not be as independent as if they were living in their own homes.

"Even more obviously available for fighting unions and for limiting independence and initiative is the stock subscription plan.

"The buyer gains most, not by retaining his shares permanently, but by holding them no more than the five years during which he receives extra dividends and accumulates an interest in the fund created by the failure of some subscribers to qualify for the extra dividends.

"In order to qualify the subscribed must have been 'continuously in the employ' of the corporation or one of its subsidiaries in the year preceding the payment of the extra dividend and must have 'shown a proper interest in its welfare and progress,' or, as otherwise stated in the 1909 circular, must exhibit 'a letter from a proper official showing that he has worked to promote the best interests of the company.'

"It is difficult for anyone who has studied the history of the corporation to believe that such a letter would be given to a man who was in any way 'contaminated' with unionism.

"It is even more difficult for anyone to study this particular scheme without realizing that it is something more than a pure stock-owning proposition.

"Permanent retention of the stock is not encouraged; on the contrary, there is a high premium on the policy of rapid turnover of the shares.

"But this rapid turnover of shares is not calculated to result in a similarly rapid turnover of men; on the contrary again, it is admirably calculated to hold men in the employ of the corporation and to make them less willing to take any action the corporation officials are likely to construe as not conducive to the 'welfare and progress' of the corporation.

"It will be recalled that in addition to other limitations the administrators of the system reserved the power to withhold or terminate pensions in case of 'misconduct' or any other cause deemed sufficient.

"Since men were regularly discharged for joining a union, prospective pensioners would be most likely to hesitate a long time before prejudicing their chances for a pension by taking any action that might be disapproved by the officials."

THE CHALLENGE TO LABOR.

By Henry J. Ohl, Jr.,

President, Wisconsin State Federation of Labor

"America owes no man a living," said a statesman recently, "but America does owe every born soul an opportunity to earn a livelihood." "Why doesn't America give us that opportunity?" ask the jobless, the unemployed, those who are able, ready and willing to work. For years labor has been asking these pointed questions: Is unemployment necessary? Should labor continue to bear its entire cost? Can it be prevented? How can the evil be mitigated? How is unemployment connected with many of the larger problems of labor, of the consumer and the community?

Of all the ills that beset the minds of labor, unemployment ranks first. Unquestionably, it is the most persistent and also the most perplexing. Of the 70 3/4 days' wages which the average worker loses annually, 3/4 of a day is lost due to labor troubles, 3 to accidents, and 7 to sickness. Unemployment causes a loss of 60 days' wages—30 due to no work and 30 to part time work. The Hoover report estimate of the time building workers lost due to no work of 86 days per year, is regarded as too low. In the Chicago negotiations for an \$1800 annual wage, a \$10.00 a day wage was conceded after agreeing on 180 days as the average work year out of a possible 300. This leaves 120 days' unemployment due to no work. The unskilled, however, have most unemployment of all. At all times—regardless of his age—the fear of "no job" is dominant in the worker's mind. It is a persistent and deadening fear. It hangs over him every moment he is at work. It demoralizes him while denied work.

Reward Loyalty by "No Work."

Labor's loyalty to industry is shown in the records of the post-war period when increased production per man was urged as a patriotic duty. The only reward for the general response to this plea came later when the factory gates were shut and nearly eight million were deprived of the right to earn a living. A serious study of the unemployment problem would be illuminating to the student of social unrest who hopes to under-

stand the mind of the rebellious wage worker. Nothing deserves more condemnation than the lack of accountability on the part of those who are responsible for unemployment.

Many employers still actually believe that unemployment is a good thing for business, as an aid to discipline and low wages, and a means of "keeping the laborer in his place." Such employers are not conscious of the natural and inevitable trend of modern industrial life. Low wages reduce the purchasing power and the fear of no work commands respect only in periods of extreme distress. It is not effective most of the time. Industry must treat men as men, as humans in a democracy.

Nowhere is the new spirit more strikingly manifested than in the agreement recently concluded between the miners' union and the principal coal mine operators renewing the existing wage scale for three years. Bituminous coal mining has long been recognized as a conspicuous offender in the matter of irregular employment. We are told that nearly 200,000 men could be transferred to other industries if coal mine operation were made regular—a most important consideration at a time when many industries complain of labor shortage due to restricted immigration.

Cheap Coal, Better Wages, Profits.

But the public has an even greater interest in the statement, on trustworthy economic authority, that if mine operation were regularized, the earnings of all bituminous miners could be increased 20 per cent, the cost of coal to the consumer could be reduced by 10 per cent, and the operators could make profits of 40 per cent longer operating time. The new wage agreement, entered into by both miners and operators, with deliberate design, is expected to drive many unstable coal mines out of business, with a gradual stabilization of employment in those that survive.

American industrialists are proud of their ingenuity and resourcefulness. They are the first to admit that no job is impossible to their industrial initiative if it has to be done. That spirit is being invoked to overcome the effects of the new immigration restrictions. It has been successfully brought into play by some employers and some industries to improve industrial relations by stabilizing employment. Plans for unemployment insurance now in operation in a number of individual plants and in industries, notably the garment and the clothing industries, have proved a success and point the way to effective action by industry generally.

Prevention Follows Responsibility.

Notable progress is being made also in the building industry in the direction of providing all-year work. The engineers report, however, that relatively little is being done by those in a position to spread out the work over the year. The average building worker loses over 31 per cent of the possible work time each year. Probably this industry also will not realize the possibilities of preventing unemployment until it is asked to pay for part maintenance for involuntary unemployment.

We all remember how employers claimed that they could not prevent accidents. Now that the law holds them liable for part of its cost, they have gotten busy on the prevention of the risk. Similar precautions are expected with unemployment; for both risks, while different, are admittedly preventable in large measure.

The railway shopmen are also confronted with the problem of irregular work. While railway managers concede it entirely practicable and possible to stabilize employment, railway shopmen

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are frequently forced to lay off for six or eight week periods. An examination of payroll figures of the railway shops shows marked irregularity in volume of employment. The figures show that the amount of freight car and engine repair work that is turned over to the shops is fairly constant throughout the year. Still the number on the payroll of one typical shop normally employing around 4,500 varied as much as 40 per cent over the year. Obviously this is not due to no work, but to poor planning, a management function.

A Logical Step.

Experience in the United States during the past dozen years shows that there are four stages of industry's approach to the prevention of unemployment. First, there was indifference. Then, realization by industry of its own responsibility for unemployment. Third, experimentation by industry with plans to stabilize employment—the stage we have now reached. The fourth stage, which is just ahead, will be marked by the adopting of measures to make such stabilization of employment universal. In stabilizing employment, as in preventing accidents, I predict that a new stimulus will be needed to arouse and to hold the interest of industrial managers, and that within a few years, the present reliance upon voluntary industrial action of employers will be recognized as socially too slow. Legislation will follow. Society must provide the necessary incentive, and make it universal, through unemployment compensation legislation.

When organized labor started its agitation to hold industry liable for part of the wages lost during lay-offs, the S. C. Johnson Varnish Company, of Racine, startled the business world by calling in engineers to give the plan a complete trial. Collective agreements were signed with local employees' organization, holding the company liable for 50 to 90 per cent of the wages lost due to "no work" up to 200 days. The results have astounded those who cry, "It can't be done."

Promotes Co-operation Ideal.

"If industry expects loyalty and good workmanship during periods of good profits, then it must not throw labor out onto the streets during the periods of declining profits," says Herbert F. Johnson, President. "To treat labor as a commodity proves to be a painful boomerang to industry. Fair treatment begets co-operation. Cruelty begets inconsideration. Modern education of labor has taught him to demand the rights of citizenship—even in his job. Industry may not preach "increase output" to employees when tomorrow it "restricts output" by periodically shutting down.

"The new spirit of co-operation in industry is good business," he asserts. It is simply common sense. Recent railroad managers' experiences point out the way for many through industrial co-operation. They may be assured of greater and more thorough success where the management guarantees the worker his wages when unemployed. Such a responsibility should "key up" any management. It should call forth better service from all. In the S. C. Johnson Varnish Company it has paid in many ways—tangible and intangible. We are able to pay better wages. More work has further increased incomes. Our quality has improved and our production has increased—without added cost. Our management is constantly "on the job." Its viewpoint and purpose have enlarged. The spirit and morale of the entire plant force has become an inspiration. All this has come out of waste previously neglected. There is still much more waste to be squeezed out. Waste elimination has become the goal of progressive managers."

States Now Tackling Risk.

Wisconsin, Illinois and Minnesota are now tackling this very problem. The solution is unemployment compensation legislation originally sponsored in Wisconsin by Lieutenant-Governor Henry

A. Huber, now before the state legislatures. With the help of the farmers, the church and progressive forces, labor hopes to enact into law this measure which will start industry on the very important work of preventing unemployment by stabilizing its employment in a business-like way.

There is nothing new in these unemployment measures. They merely require industry to pay a part of the cost of unemployment in the same manner as we now require industry to pay a part of the wages lost due to accidents. They ask industry to become a contributor—to share the wages the laborer is now forced to lose against his will.

Thus obligatory compensation will be the incentive that will secure the employers' and the bankers' perpetual attention and corrective action in dealing with this problem. Such legislation will pave the way not only to remedying this evil but also to eliminating it.

It will encourage the extension and give permanency to such voluntary agreements as those mentioned above between labor and industry, at the same time protecting the weak and unorganized workers by inducing industry to furnish them steady work. Railway managers will then find

it profitable to stabilize railway shop employment. Further, such legislation will tend to perpetuate general business prosperity and shorten the periods of business stagnation. This is of vital concern to all industry for it will mean steady employment and more regularity in the volume of business.

The magnitude of the unemployment problem is becoming realized by labor, engineers and progressive management. Its causes lie deep in the haphazard business policies that are now doomed to extinction. To pursue the age-old practice of restricting commodity output by ordering closed the factory gates—so as to hold up the consumer with high prices and labor with unbearable wages and work conditions—has now run its course.

In the mind of those who would promote the spirit of co-operation in our industrial relations of the future no single legislative measure can inspire greater hope when understood than unemployment prevention.


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MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1925

In a beehive the drones are killed because of their uselessness to the colony. In the labor movement the drones are almost as useless, but they are tolerated, and as a consequence their number is increasing instead of diminishing. The trade unionist who fails to demand the union label on the articles he purchases is about as useless as he could possibly be to the movement, and deserves the severest criticism of his fellow unionists.

There is some agitation on the part of the proponents of the old age pension measure, as presented to the last session of the Legislature, for placing the question on the ballot by initiative at the general election in 1926. Those who favor such legislation could not make a greater mistake than to pursue such a course at this time unless they have a million dollars to spend in propaganda between now and the time of that election. The people of California, some years back, indicated how they feel about matters of this kind when they defeated the social insurance scheme presented to them for approval, and there is no reason to feel that the old age pension plan would fare any better now. The thing for those who favor action along these lines is to devote their energies to education of the public as to the good that might be accomplished through old age pensions.

The industry that has contented employees always has a small labor turnover, and turnover has a very material effect upon the cost of production. The object of employers, then, should be to satisfy their employees, and this can not be done by offering small pay and brutally overworking them. Some employers seem to think that forced speeding up pays, but that is a delusion that can be easily wiped out by intelligent study of the situation. The organized workers who have agreements with their employers are always more productive than are workers that are not organized and get no recognition from their employers. This has been demonstrated times without number in numerous industries. The union worker is always a better mechanic and more contented than are unorganized, and herein lies the secret of the success of such establishments as the steel mills in South San Francisco, where the labor turnover is less than 1 per cent. The men are organized, recognized and satisfied, so the concern prospers.

Waste--Here or There

What kind of philosophy is this by Samuel Strauss in The Villager?

"All the while workers are in their overalls they must be made to think hard of waste for the good of business. When they are washed for dinner or dressed up to go out automobiling they must be encouraged to forget about waste for the good of business. 'Waste not, want not' used to hang on the walls of the home, in the kitchen or the parlor; now it belongs only on the walls of the factory."

This, of course, is meant to convey the idea that the worker in the process of manufacturing must always strive to eliminate waste in the interest of cheaper production, but when he is in his own home he must waste things in order to make more work for himself and others.

It is true that if things are only half used and the other half wasted, more of them will have to be produced in order to satisfy the demands of society, but why any individual should advocate waste on either end of the line is more than we can understand.

We will always have plenty of careless, wasteful people in the world without propaganda aimed to increase the number. It can also be said that the worker who is careful and does his best to eliminate waste both in the factory and in his home will stand a much better chance of passing his declining years in comfort than will the fellow who wastes half of what he buys, no matter what object he may have in view in so doing.

We are dense enough to believe that working men do not go into the mines, mills and factories of the land simply to find the chance to work, but rather to provide necessities or comforts for living, and that here is no great fear in the mind of any sane man that if all waste were eliminated the human race would go into decay because of lack of physical or mental exertion. It may be true that many individuals might not, under better conditions, exert themselves to the same extent they do now, but all men are not lazy and satisfied with merely enough to keep soul and body together, and it is altogether probable that if all waste were eliminated the great mass of humanity would turn the gain thus created to elevating the standards of life and living.

We may be wrong, even woefully mistaken, but with the mentality that the creator furnished us we are completely unable to understand how waste can be beneficial to society as a whole, and this without regard for whether it occurs during our working hours or our leisure time.

It does not require very great imaginative powers to see how one man's waste may prove highly beneficial to another under our present scheme of things, but if there is any logic in the contention that waste in a general or universal way can be beneficial to humanity, we are unable to see it, and for that reason cannot understand how anyone having the welfare of society as a whole at heart could possibly urge wastefulness under any circumstances whatever.

At any rate, while not setting forth any claims to being an authority on economics, sociology or any of the other sciences, we would proffer the humble advice to wage workers generally not to be wasteful at any time, in any place or under any circumstances, and that as a consequence of the adoption of such a policy they are likely in their individual capacities to be better off in the end also to be of greater service to their fellow men in a real and substantial way.

If this be bad advice, we are willing to accept the consequences of it after a fair trial at following it or trying it out.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

We heard an old man, past 85 years of age, say the other day concerning improvement in court procedure: "I have been advocating that for fifty years and you are just now coming to it." That is a long time to wait for a healthy reform of any kind, but the fact that it comes, even after fifty years, ought to be encouraging to an advocate, because it justifies his judgment and proves that humanity is moving in a forward direction, both of which factors ought to be a great source of satisfaction to any man.

Many a man has traveled the whole world over looking for something he could have found in his own dooryard before he started if he had had sense enough to search at home first. There is a lot more in the labor movement than 90 per cent of those in the unions appreciate, and many of them spend years in searching other fields for the things they already have but do not see. Make an invoice of your own organization and learn what it includes in its stock before you go chasing after the long-horned cows that are to be found in distant pastures.

"Electricity is steadily becoming a great factor on the farm . . . Gradually central power stations have been extending their activities in the rural regions." So says the Chicago Journal of Commerce. Quite true. What will be the result? Perhaps that is something that can only be guessed at, but perchance it means greater farm efficiency, perhaps it means release of man-power along with release of horsepower, and perhaps it means more flow of farm workers to city workshops. At any rate it is sure that labor has an interest in scientific and mechanical progress that is only second to its interest in immediate wages, shop conditions and terms of employment. When a man ceases to observe what's happening is the time when something is put over on him most easily.

No citizen of the United States objects to citizens of Canada coming here, but the present immigration law is so framed that there has been started in that country what might be called, for lack of a better name, bootlegging rings for getting persons from Europe into the United States who otherwise could not come in under the law. It will be the duty of the next Congress to see to it that the law is so amended as to put a stop to this sort of thing. Just how that can be done we are not prepared just now to state, but are calling attention to the evil in the hope that a solution may be found before the convening of the new Congress. The larger the number of people giving consideration and thought to it the more likely that a feasible solution may be found.

There would be considerably less criticism of our schools, colleges and universities if the critics thought a little more of the facts of life. The student does not get all of his education in school, and this is particularly true of small children. All students spend more of their wakeful hours out of school than in school and as a consequence learn more things of one kind or another out of school than in school. They go to school to learn a few particular things, while out of school they acquire a knowledge of a greater variety of things, and these things may be good or bad, helpful or harmful, so that those who blame the schools for the present apparent wildness of the youth of the world are not very fair or reasonable in their charges. The schools, as a rule, do pretty well with the material they get, though they do not often find it possible to change the whole course and tendency of each student's life. They should not be expected to accomplish miracles.

WIT AT RANDOM

Grocer—"Well, little boy, what can I do for you?"

Little Boy—"Mother sent me to get change for a dollar, and said she would give you the dollar tomorrow."—Kansas City Star.

At a college examination a professor asked: "Does the question embarrass you?"

"Not at all, sir," replied the student; "not at all. It is quite clear. It is the answer that bothers me!"—Watchman-Examiner.

"I think," she said, as she came into the room, "that I will give that parrot away."

"Yes," replied the young man who was calling; "it would only be tit for tat. It has been doing as much for you."—Boston Transcript.

"Josh," said Farmer Wilkins to his son, "I wish, if you don't mind, you'd eat off by yourself instead of with the summer boarders."

"Ain't my society good enough for 'em?"

"Your society's all right, but your appetite sets a terrible example."—Mutual Magazine.

"Look here," he said, "I'm going to leave. I've never seen such dirty towels in my life, and I can never find any soap."

"But you've got a tongue in your head," was the landlady's curt reply.

"Yes," was the quick response, "but I'm not a cat."—Tidbits (London).

An Irishman journeying along a lonely road was stopped by a highwayman who, thrusting a revolver in his face, said: "Your money or your life!"

The Irishman, trembling from head to foot, exclaimed: "Take me loife! Take me loife; I'm saving me money for me old age."

The doctor rushed out of his study in a state of great excitement.

"Get my bag at once!" he shouted.

"Why, what is the matter?" inquired his wife.

"Some fellow has just telephoned that he can't live without me," gasped the medical man as he reached for his hat.

His wife gave a sigh of relief.

"Just a moment," she said gently. "I think that call was for our daughter, dear."

Robertson—"You said you always had the last word with your wife, but since I've been here she's continually ordered you about."

Albertson—"I do have the last word. Didn't you hear me say 'All right?'"

A man sat down at a table in a cafe recently and, looking up at the breezy waitress, he said complacently, "Do you serve fish here?"

"Oh, yes," she replied, "they come in occasionally."

Our friend, A. D. Elsberry says, while in Albany recently he saw the following inscription on an old tombstone in a cemetery near Wetumpka:

As you are now,

So once was I;

As I am now,

Soon you shall be;

Prepare to meet death,

Follow me.

Beneath this was scrawled:

To follow you

I can not consent,

Until I know

Which way you went.

—Mixer and Server.

THE CHERRY TREE

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

The American Mercury prints, in a series of "American portraits," a sketch of "The Labor Leader," written by one James M. Cain.

The American Mercury is devoted to the cynicisms of life, which means that it sheds forth in its pages the cleverly prepared and seasoned husks of human experience from which all glamor, sweetness and elemental goodness have been stripped.

It is read mostly by those who are satiated by a multiplicity of experiences, for whom there are no more thrills, not even literary thrills. Mr. Cain does, for this magazine of cleverness and sophistication, a piece of dirty work par excellence.

The "labor leader" portrayed here grows out of a background of "suspicion, credulity, secrecy, hog meat, cabbage, fat * * *". He becomes, as he climbs in the scale of jobs, increasingly furtive, he leers at women, gets a big automobile, is seldom in his office, is suspicious, grafts more or less and is in general an everlasting low brow gutter product. To quote from Cain:

"So, as a result of such situations, the American labor leader begins to emerge as a type. He is a youngish, big, powerful man, with thick red neck and a suit wrinkled at elbow and knee by bulging muscles; a man with wary, cat-like physical poise; a man with a head shaped a little like a prize fighter's. He presides at local meetings, pounds his gavel, and announces that it has been moved and seconded. He lays the charge of dirty liar and proves it. He goes through a strike or two, and finds out that a strike has its compensations." So it goes. If he "is an exceptionally good slugger and even ordinarily crafty" he gets promoted to better jobs.

The chief piece of furniture in a union office, we read, is "a great black safe." * * * but the "lady employees" though "suggesting the laundry and shirt factory," are pretty, for "your labor leader has a sporty taste in women."

The American Mercury published this crude, cynical libel; it would not and will not print a counter-picture because it doesn't indulge in controversy. That is merely another way of shooting unarmed men and women from behind a carefully constructed breastworks.

That being the case, there is but one sane thing to do about such distorted writings, but one light in which to view such caricatures. Let us not waste too much effort doing what has been called cannonading a cockroach. The American Mercury lives by being cynical, contemptuous, hard-boiled, sneering, above everything in the world, critical of everything—just devilishly high-brow and advanced and all that. Why should the American Mercury print a decent description of a typical American labor leader? Why should there be any fairness or decency of spirit and conduct in such a triple-plated piece of godawful intellectual mechanism as that? You tell 'em, Aristotle; you've seen 'em come and go.

Meanwhile the labor movement, possessing its hundreds of fine, able men, its scores and scores of scholars, its students of economics and politics and of industrial processes, its authorities in almost every field of human activity, goes serenely on its way making things to be enjoyed by all, even superior persons of the Mercury school.

Persons like Mr. Cain and the editors of the American Mercury are carrying a tremendous responsibility, sitting in judgment, as they do, on all the world. If only they could be persuaded not to try so hard to scab on God's job they would be happier and the rest of the world would be spared much imperfection of judgment.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

This week witnessed the passing of two of No. 21's older and better known members, when death called Thomas J. Hurley and John J. ("Jack") Neubarth.

Thomas J. Hurley, age 60 years, a native of Kent, England, passed away in a local hospital Sunday, May 3, 1925, following several weeks' illness caused by cerebral hemorrhage. Left to mourn his passing are his widow, Mrs. Annie Hurley, and three brothers, the latter living in Eastern states. The funeral was held Wednesday from the funeral parlors of Jas. H. Reilly & Co., followed by a requiem high mass, which was celebrated at the Church of the Epiphany, and interment was in Holy Cross Cemetery. Mr. Hurley had been a resident of San Francisco some twelve years, coming to this city from Boston, and was especially well known among the commercial printers. He has been unable to follow the trade for the past five years due to failing eyesight, and a few weeks ago suffered a heart attack which was followed by paralysis, which finally called him to his last rest. During his life Mr. Hurley was an active member of the union and enlivened many a meeting of the union by his presence.

John J. Neubarth was a native of California and was 57 years of age. About nine months ago Mr. Neubarth suffered a stroke of paralysis, which was followed by other strokes and finally resulted in his passing. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Rosalie D. Neubarth, two brothers and one sister. Besides being a member of No. 21, he was an honored member of the following organizations: Golden Gate Lodge No. 30, F. & A. M.; Sciots, Pyramid No. 1; past patron of Casimir Chapter No. 232, O. E. S.; Past Patron and Matrons' Association; Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society; San Francisco Court No. 10, Independent Order of Foresters; past president of California Parlor No. 1, N. S. G. W. Mr. Neubarth's funeral was held Wednesday under the auspices of the Masonic fraternity from the Masonic Temple on Van Ness avenue, and burial was in Cypress Lawn Cemetery. Owing to his large circle of friends and acquaintances, a large assemblage was present at the services. For many years prior to his stroke Mr. Neubarth had conducted a trade composition plant in the city.

H. R. (Dick) Shields of Sacramento spent several days in the Bay section during the week, visiting friends and relatives.

A. M. Schroeder of the local Mergenthaler force left the latter part of the week for a visit to the Brooklyn plant of the company.

James B. Fleming left this week for the land of "Manana," where he contemplates remaining for a year or so.

W. M. (Tiny) Hinton has been laid up for several days, suffering from some slight illness.

Printers, pressmen, stereotypers, bookbinders, mailers—in fact, almost everyone connected in some way or other with the allied printing industry—are looking forward with a great deal of interest to the annual dance of the Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society at Native Sons' Hall, on Mason street, a week from this Saturday evening. During the past few weeks invitations to participate in the festivities have been sent to all of these organizations and, judging from the favorable responses received in return, Chairman Victor J. Spence is freely predicting that this year's affair will greatly surpass any previous social event in the history of the organization. Out-of-town folks are also coming in large numbers from Alameda, Marin, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Sacramento and San Joaquin Counties. Arrangements for the dance are rapidly nearing completion and the committee in charge promises a most pleasant evening to all who attend. Dan J. Treloar's Rainbow Orchestra of jazz symphonists will

discourse the music for dancing. The Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society is composed of members of San Francisco and Oakland Typographical Unions and the local Mailers' Union. It is a strictly beneficial organization, with a membership close to 300 and a treasury of \$10,000. The major portion of this money is invested in such gilt-edged securities as bonds of the United States Government, Geary Street Municipal Railway and the local Labor Temple. In case of sickness the society for fifty-two weeks pays a weekly benefit of \$10, after which \$5 per week is paid indefinitely. Besides this, the society furnishes the free services of a physician as well as supplying all necessary medicines. Victor J. Spence is chairman of the general committee in charge of arrangements, with George E. Mitchell, Sr., secretary, and Albert Springer, Sr., treasurer. Peter J. Cotter is attending to the publicity. The officers of the society are: President, Cyril L. Stright; first vice-president, M. L. Douglas; second vice-president, Curtis Benton; secretary-treasurer, Albert Springer, Sr. Members of the board of directors are Victor J. Spence, chairman; Leo Michelson, Philip Johnson and Harry T. Darr.

George L. Taylor, known to many of the old-timers of this city, is ill at the home of his son, 1574 Bush street, and would be pleased to have his old friends call and see him.

Leo Kern, who left a few weeks ago for the Home, in writing to President Stauffer states that he arrived in Colorado a little weak, but otherwise okay. He wishes his friends to support the proposed increase in the per capita tax of 10 cents per month, as the money is badly needed for the furnishing and maintenance of the new addition to the hospital facilities at the Home. While he is confined to the hospital temporarily, he states that Messrs. Mills, Myers and Edwards visit him almost daily.

The attention of the members is called to the fact that all dues and assessments for the month of April must be paid before they will be permitted to vote at the forthcoming election for local officers and delegates to the International convention.

Wednesday of this week John Henry Nash, member of No. 21 and the well-known Sansome street printer, was guest of honor and principal speaker at the luncheon of the San Francisco Ad Club. Prior to the luncheon Mr. Nash had an interesting and instructive exhibit of rare books and printing on display. During the course of his lecture he gave an interesting account of his early struggles from the plane of the ordinary journeyman to his present position of eminence, that of being one of the foremost printers of the age. He also stated that he was proud of his membership in the Typographical Union and told the Ad Club of the great number of members who served their country in the late war as well as the number who made the supreme sacrifice. Mr. Nash's whole work in life is devoted to raising the printing business from a common level of cheap printing to the position it once occupied, that of one of the fine arts, and he is doing his work well, not alone by talking on the question, but by the high class of work turned out by him. As souvenirs of the occasion he presented those present with a beautifully printed fourteen-page folder entitled "If It Were Today." The wording in the printing was a playlet written by John Eugene Hasty for Mr. Nash.

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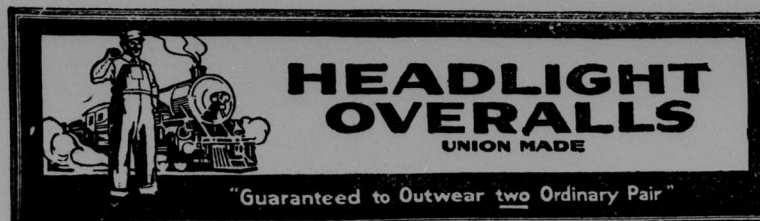
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DAVIS' DEPT. STORE
MISSION, NEAR TWENTY-SECOND

Bulletin Chapel Notes—By L. L. Heagney.

A rumor going the rounds for some time among the printing fraternity that Ira Stuck is to become skipper of the Shopping News composing room is no longer rumor. It is fact. At present he heads the ad alley, day side, a position he has very capably filled for years, but as he betters himself financially, as well as in working hours (he'll now benefit from the assessments he paid during the 44-hour fight), congratulations are in order.

R. H. Van Schaick was able to resume work Thursday, his absence being due to illness that caused the loss of two weeks' pay.

Sickness also forced A. H. Mette to lose a week's time. He and Mrs. Mette and their children were down with flu at the same time.

A calendar month possibly resounded down the echoing corridor of time and during that epochal period Larry Zoph was weaned of all desire to own a second-hand car. However, his was better than the usual second-hand bus, because after leaving one repair shop sometimes it would run as far as the next mechanical establishment, or at least would need towing only a few feet. Once these peculiarities lost their novelty, Larry began to count his money—what was left—and finally concluded a new buggy might be cheaper. So a 1925 Essex now occupies the Zoph garage.

The chapel recently was augmented by another sub, Oscar De Leuw, known hither and yon as a firm friend of the railroads owing to frequent patronage, as Oscar is a charter member of the transcontinental printer-tourist association.

It looks like W. W. ("Weary Willy") Ford has joined the plutocrats. With several others he owns a gold mine in Placer County for which last week they refused a \$350,000 offer from Guggenheim interests. Just now they have it shut down while apparatus is installed that will permit a larger output, which, added to its previous earning power, caused a declination of the Guggenheim proposal.

Members of the night chapel, in session last Saturday evening to say farewell to the departing foreman, Cliff Mumby, heard short talks by General Foreman Heller, Assistant Foreman White and the new night boss, W. M. Davy, in which they expressed appreciation for his many years of service and unflagging zeal. Also they made known their kindly interest in his future career as foreman of a prosperous establishment on Geary street, the Richmond Record, founded by Dick Norton, some twelve or fourteen years ago.

Chronicle Chapel Notes—By H. J. Benz.

T. S. Hearn and Mrs. Hearn returned the first part of the week from a month's tour of California. Tom reports they had a very enjoyable trip, experiencing all the comforts and discomforts of traveling, and everything went lovely until they were on the homeward stretch. Tom is profusive in his praise of a Buick, but has changed his mind entirely in regard to an open car, all on account of a windstorm which was encountered while driving through Monterey County, with the result that part of the rigging of his bus was left somewhere by the roadside, and then, too, the rain failed to help make things pleasant. Figuring they had their share of misfortune, they were surprised to have their rest rudely interrupted by an earthquake in King City about daylight the latter part of last week, so they immediately started for San Francisco and home, breathing a sigh of relief at sight of the Ferry Building. Landing on this side they drove without hesitation to the distributor of the aforementioned car.

Arthur ("Chappie") Floyd, probably the best known journeyman in the world, dropped into the office last Tuesday to pay his respects to his old friends and acquaintances. "Chappie" has spent the past several weeks in Sacramento and is on his way to Vancouver, B. C., intending to walk part of the way. "Chappie" has only one regret, which he hopes to correct before very long, that is

that there are still two states within the Union that he has failed to visit in his travels, which include all of the English speaking countries of the world, besides numerous other foreign lands.

F. J. Stanfield left the middle of the week for his ranch near Fortuna to inspect his potato patch and observe if the efforts of his toil are bearing fruit. "Sammy" figures he should have a bumper crop this year to offset the slackness of last season.

O. O. Oldham, who has been confined to his bed the past two weeks with the "flu," is able to be about again and returned to work the latter part of the week. "Chick" says outside of being weak he feels fine after the forced rest, and expects to regain his strength within a short time.

SENSE FROM CONGRESS.

"This proposed amendment (the Child Labor Amendment) is not a leap in the dark; not a haphazard attempt to tinker with the Constitution. It is an effort to grapple with a great and admitted evil in the light of experience, upon a scientific basis and having in mind the principles and standards which are approved by the best minds that

have given life study to the problem of child welfare."—Representative Rathbone of Illinois, in defending the Child Labor Amendment.

The capitalist will be glad to stamp the union label on his merchandise when American workers demand it.

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SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL**Synopsis of Minutes of May 1, 1925.**

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., by President Wm. P. Stanton.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—From Garment Cutters, Andrew Ahern, Vice-President Read. Delegate seated.

Communications—Filed—From United Mine Workers of West Virginia, thanking unions and Council for their donations. From Fort Dodge Trades and Labor Assembly, stating that the United States Gypsum Co. was unfair to organized labor. From the Union Printers Mutual Aid Society, extending invitation to attend its grand ball to be held at Native Sons Hall, Saturday evening, May 16th. From the California State Federation of Labor, inclosing bill for Council's pro rata of expenses incurred during the Legislative Session. From the Department of Electricity, with reference to the eligible list for linemen. From Leo A. Cunningham, attorney, with reference to quarry drillers.

Referred to the Secretary—From the Los Angeles Labor Council, relative to the Los Angeles Baseball Ass'n erecting a Class "A" brick, concrete and steel grand stand and bleachers for their park, the steel work will be let to a non-union contractor, and we are requesting your assistance in the matter.

Referred to Labor Day Committee—From Granite Cutters' Union stating it will parade.

Report of Executive Committee—In the matter of the complaint of the Retail Shoe Clerks' Union against the Fit-Eeze Shoe Store, the matter was laid over for one week, awaiting outcome of conference between the parties. Secretary reported matter having been adjusted satisfactorily to parties in interest.

Report of Unions—Hatters—Requested a demand for the union label when purchasing hats. Iron-Steel Workers—Will parade Labor Day. Bill Posters—Will parade on Labor Day, business good. Teachers Federation—Are conducting a campaign for an increase in wages; requested assistance of all unions. Office Employees—Are striving for an increase in wages.

The chair introduced Dr. D. D. Lesechier of the University of Wisconsin, who addressed the Council on the subject of Must Organized Labor Change Its Policies.

The chair introduced Brother A. S. Glassman, International Organizer of the Journeymen Tailors' Union, who stated that they were organizing the Dyers and Cleaners; complained of the tactics of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and their attempts to divide the workers.

Receipts—\$674.60. **Expenses**—\$292.05.

Council adjourned at 9:45 P. M.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label, card and button when making purchases.

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SAN FRANCISCO

JOINT LABOR DAY COMMITTEE.**Minutes of Meeting Held in San Francisco Labor Temple Saturday Evening, May 2, 1925.**

Called to order at 8 P. M. by Chairman Stanton.

Roll Call of Officers—All present, excepting Secretary O'Connell, who was excused.

Roll Call of Delegates—Labor Council: 31 present, 2 excused, 86 absent. Building Trades: 18 present, 2 excused, 34 absent.

Minutes of meeting held April 18th read and approved.

Correspondence—Noted and Filed—From Carpenters No. 22, stating the union will parade. Pile Drivers No. 34, stating the union will parade, and has voted to extend the use of its hall to visiting delegations.

Reports of Unions—The following additional unions have voted to parade: Pile Drivers No. 34, with a float representing Golden Gate Bridge; Carpenters No. 22, with a float and band; Carpenters 2164, Teamsters No. 85, Teamsters No. 216, Bill Posters, Moving Picture Operators, Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, Carpet Workers, Hod Carriers. Delegate Franson reported for Ice Wagon Drivers that the union will parade, and was given a vote of thanks, by reason of having successfully overcome this union's past opposition to take part in labor day parades. This union has also voted to enforce a fine of \$20 on members failing to parade. The Hod Carriers, in addition to voting to parade, will turn over its hall to visitors during the celebration. Carpenters 483 and Janitors will take up the question of parading at their next meeting. Lithographers were reported as not to parade.

The Chairman emphasized the desirability of unions having attractive floats in the parade, illustrative of the evolution of the trade or conditions of each organization. His remarks on the subject led to a general discussion as to the character of floats to be permitted in the parade. This resulted finally in the formulation of the following motions:

Moved, that there be no advertising permitted in the parade, excepting such as might be symbolic of the trade or label of each organization or group of industrial trades.

Amendment, that a committee be appointed to deal with the subject matter, with instructions to report to the next meeting.

After discussion, the amendment was lost and the motion carried.

Among suggestions made, one was ordered referred to the Committee on Floats, to the effect that organizations report their plans for floats to this committee, and that the committee eliminate duplications of plans as much as possible.

It was also suggested that floats be made representative of labor's influence on the fields of legislation, education and social betterment.

As per instructions of the previous meeting, the

Chairman announced the following appointments as heads of committees:

Arrangements—Chairman: Thomas Sheehan; Vice-Chairman: James Gallagher.

Entertainment, Hall and Decorations—Chairman: Thomas Doyle; Vice-Chairman: M. S. Maxwell.

Floats—Chairman: T. A. Reardon; Vice-Chairman: C. J. Quinn.

Music—Chairman: Harry Loewenstein; Vice-Chairman: Edward McCarthy.

Prizes—Chairman: Joseph Tuite; Vice-Chairman: A. Noriega.

Publicity—Chairman: James W. Mullen; Vice-Chairman: A. G. Gilson.

Speaker—Chairman: Frank C. McDonald; Vice-Chairman: John A. O'Connell.

It was moved, seconded, and carried, that the officers thus named be instructed to confer, and select their respective committee members, and report such appointments to the next meeting of the Joint Committee, for its approval, and adjustment, in case the selections be found conflicting.

Moved that the next meeting of the Joint Committee be held at the Labor Temple, Saturday evening, May 16th, two weeks from date. Motion carried.

Meeting adjourned at 9:35 P. M.

A. G. GILSON,
Assistant Secretary.

"GENUINE" BULL DURHAM

According to Dr. Wiley's analysis, "Genuine Bull Durham Tobacco" is composed of the following ingredients:

Alfalfa63 per cent
Arsenic06 per cent
Opium01 per cent
Fluid03 per cent
Tobacco27 per cent

"Bull" is quoted at two packages for 15 cents or 7½ cents an ounce, or \$1.20 a pound, or \$2400 a ton, and as .63 per cent of "Bull," or 1360 pounds is pure alfalfa, therefore the tobacco trust is getting \$1632 for the hay filling in "Bull" or \$2400 for every ton of alfalfa it unloads on the rubes in its "Genuine Bull."

MEAT PRICES GOING UP.

Wage earners of America will be compelled to pay constantly increasing prices for beef products during the next six years if the predictions of the economists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture relative to a shortage in beef cattle are reliable. According to the department's figures beef

cattle have declined during the past year from 41,720,000 to 39,609,000, a decrease of more than 2,000,000 head.

"All signs indicate that the beef cattle industry is headed toward lower production and rising prices," declares the department. "If the present cycle runs true to form the general trend of cattle prices should be upward for six or eight years."

Higher prices for beef cattle due to the shortage announced by the department will inevitably be reflected in boosted retail prices to the consumer.

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Wednesday, May 13

See Tuesday's Call and News



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Capital, Reserve and Contingent Funds.....	4,000,000.00
Employees' Pension Fund.....	461,746.52

MISSION BRANCH.....	Mission and 21st Streets
PARK-PRESIDIO BRANCH.....	Clement St. and 7th Ave.
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH.....	Haight and Belvedere Streets
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Wearing the Union Stamp, made in your State, these shoes appeal to your loyalty, and your desire for comfort, and answer all demands for honest workmanship and true economy.

Made of selected Brown Oil Grain Leather, pliable yet strong as steel; built on Munson lasts, solid heels, double weight welted soles (best leather throughout). A Remarkably Good Buy at \$5.00.

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MISSION STORE
OPEN
SATURDAY
EVENINGS
Until 9:30

Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: Charles Siemer of the ship caulkers, James Rennie of the boilermakers, John J. Newbarth and Thomas Hurley of the printers, Jeremiah Healy of the railway employees, Josephine Bolton of the waitresses, Isabel Cassassa of the garment workers, Louis Musso of the waiters, Ward J. Brown of the painters.

The thirty-eighth annual ball of the Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society will be held in Native Sons' Hall on Mason street on Saturday evening, May 16. All arrangements for the affair have been completed by the committee in charge and a most enjoyable time is assured to all who attend.

Andrew Ahearn has been substituted for P. Read as a delegate to the Labor Council from the Garment Cutters' Union and was seated at the last meeting of the Council.

Dr. D. D. Lescohier of the University of Wisconsin delivered an interesting and instructive address to the delegates of the Labor Council last Friday evening, during the course of which he called attention to the changing conditions in industry and said that the organized labor movement must take them into account and prepare to meet them intelligently if progress is to be made. He offered no definite advice as to how this should be met, but said careful study should be given all these phases of industrial life.

A. S. Glassman, organizer for the Journeymen Tailors of America, spent a few days in San Francisco last week and addressed the Labor Council last Friday night. The principal trend of his talk had to do with the attempt of the outlawed Amalgamated Clothing Workers to divide the industry into warring factions. He called upon all unionists affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to lend assistance to the two bona fide organizations in the clothing industry, namely the United Garment Workers and the Journeymen Tailors, and to be careful not to be deceived by the label of the dual organization, which has been so designed as to closely resemble those of the two legitimate unions.

The California State Federation of Butchers has been in convention in San Francisco during the entire week, having convened last Sunday morning in the Labor Temple. Officers of the International Butcher Workmen are in attendance, as is also J. B. Dale, organizer for the American Federation of Labor. The main question under consideration is the one relating to the affiliation of the California locals with the International, there having arisen a dispute which threatened to cause these locals to withdraw. It is considered highly probable that a satisfactory adjustment of the entire matter will be arrived at before the convention finally adjourns and the delegates return to their homes.

BOXING
Oakland Auditorium
Every Wednesday
SHOW STARTS 8:30 P. M.

SECRET DEMONSTRATION METHODS.

Returns from a survey of the leading department stores of the country made by Mrs. Julian Heath, founder-president of the National Housewives' League, show overwhelming opposition to the so-called "hidden demonstration" system. The practice, familiar to the trade, but generally unknown to or misunderstood by the public, consists of payment in whole or in part, of salaries of department store employees by manufacturers on the understanding that the employees so paid will encourage customers to buy these manufacturers' goods.

Mrs. Heath, who in addition to many club affiliations is internationally recognized as a leader in home economics, sent questionnaires to leading retail merchants in almost every state in an effort to discover whether retailers were satisfied with the "hidden demonstration" practice.

"The replies," Mrs. Heath explained, "show that the department stores are against the practice on both economic and moral grounds. Of the 442 answers I have received so far, 391 oppose it, 38 favor it and 13 remain neutral. Of the 391 that oppose it, 161 say that the principle on which the system operates is economically unsound and vicious."

The majority of merchants confessed that they had tried the system, but had abandoned it because it destroyed sales morale, destroyed public confidence, increased prices, acted against the sales of other commodities and proved generally unsatisfactory from a financial as well as moral standpoint.

"It is conceded that the buying public has a right to rely upon the guidance of the retailer and the retailer's employees in the selection of merchandise," Mrs. Heath continued. "The retailer has a public duty to perform in giving the consumer an unbiased opinion concerning the goods he sells. It is a well-known fact among retailers that certain merchants permit and even encourage the payment of a portion and, in many cases, all of their clerks' salaries by manufacturers in return for the employees' services in promoting the sale of the manufacturers' products. But this fact is not known to the average consumer. The use of hidden demonstrators therefore deceives the consumer."

Mrs. Heath took pains to explain that the demonstration itself was not an evil, but only the secrecy of it. "There is no objection to acknowledged demonstrations, of course," she said, "which are educational and in many lines a valuable aid to intelligent buying. It is the deception which is destructive and which defrauds the public. As one merchant expressed it, hidden demonstrations are 'the same as secret treaties between nations. They create lack of confidence when discovered.'"

Enlightened humanity threw off the yoke of military aristocracy. How long will it take the hosts, served by the union label, to outlaw industrial exploitation?

Luxuries are available in this age for every man and his family, but many will miss their share if the union label is forgotten.

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IN YOUR NEXT SUIT**



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